McNALLY'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY MAP No 7.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

STATES.

Bound each State. What is the Capital of each, and its situation? The Metropolis and its situation?

Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont.

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they? In what Direction do the Ranges extend?

Mt. Katah'din.	Mansfield Mt.
White Mountains.	Camel's Hump.
Mt. Washington.	Killington Peak.
Green Mountains.	Saddleback Mt.

CAPES.

From what part of what States do they project, and into what Waters?

Pem'aquid.	Elizabeth.
Bald Head.	Porpoise.

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what Waters surrounded?

Grand Menan'.	Fox Is.	North Hero.
Mt. Desert.	Deer.	South Hero.
Long.	Isles of Shoals.	

BAYS.

What Coasts or Shores do they indent? To what other bodies of Water are they tributary?

Passamaquod'dy.	Missis'quoi.	Machias.
Englishman's.	Penobscot.	Casco.
Frenchman's.	Muscon'gus.	Saco.

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? In what Direction, through what States and into what Waters do they flow?

St. Croix.	Androscog'gin.	Merrimac.
Machi'as.	Salmon Falls.	Missis'quoi.
Penobscot.	Pemigewas'set.	La Moille.
Kennebec.	Connecticut.	Onion.
Saco.	Ammonoosuck.	Otter Creek.

LAKES.

Where are they? What are their Outlets? Into what do the Outlets flow?

Mooschead.	Connecticut.
Grand.	Champlain.
Umba'gog.	Memphrema'gog.
Sceboois Lakes.	Chesun'cook.
Winnipiseogee. (*win-ne-pe-sock'ee.*)	Schoo'die Lakes.
	Seba'go Pond.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what part of what States are they? On or near what Waters? Distinguish the Capitals, etc.

MAINE.

Portland. S. M.
Ban'gor. S.
Augusta. M.
Bath. S.
Gardiner. M. C.
Hallowell. M.
Saco. M. S.
Belfast'. S.
Brunswick. M.
Eastport. S.
Lewiston. M.
Lubec. S.
York. S.
Waterville. M.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Man'chester. M.
Concord. M.
Nash'ua. M.
Portsmouth. S. M.
Dover. M. C.
Exeter. M.
Great Falls. M.
Hanover.
Keene. M.

VERMONT.

Burlington. C.
Bennington.
Brattleboro. M.
Rutland. M.
St. Albans. C.
Middlebury. M. U.
Montpe'lier. C.
Vergennes. C.
Windsor. C.
Woodstock. M.
Bellows Falls.
Norwich.

TRAVELS.

What Rivers would you cross, and what important Towns pass through, in traveling by Railroad from

Exeter to Augusta?
Rutland to Montpelier?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

SECTION I.

How much sea-coast has New Hampshire? *Ans. Only 18 miles.* Has Vermont any sea-coast?

What mountains in Maine? in New Hampshire? Which is the highest peak of the White Mts.? What mountains in Vermont?

To what system of mountains do they belong? *Ans. To the Appalachian or Alleghany System.*

What peaks of the Green Mountains in Vermont? What capes on the coast of Maine?

What island S. E. of Maine? in Frenchman's B.? islands in Penobscot B.? in Lake Champlain?

What group off the coast of New Hampshire? What bay between Maine and New Brunswick? the largest bay on the coast of Maine?

What bays E. of Penobscot Bay? W.?

What river on the E. boundary of Maine?

What two rivers form part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire?

Which are the principal rivers of Maine?

Which is the principal river in New Hampshire?

What four rivers flow into Lake Champlain?

What is the direction of nearly all the rivers of Maine? Why? *Ans. Because the surface, except in the extreme north, slopes toward the Atlantic.*

In what mountains does one of the chief sources of the Merrimac rise? in what lake, the other?

Which is the largest lake in Maine?

Through what lakes does the Penobscot R. pass?

What lake between Maine and New Brunswick? between Maine and New Hampshire?

What lake partly in Vermont and partly in Canada? between Vermont and New York?

SECTION II.

Which are the chief seaports of Maine? What large seaport on the W. side of Casco Bay? What capital on the Kennebec? towns S. of Augusta?

What seaport in New Hampshire? What capital and what large manufacturing city on the Merrimac? What manufacturing town at the mouth of the Nashua? on the Cocheco? on Exeter River? on Salmon Falls River? What capital on Onion River? What commercial towns on or near Lake Champlain? on Otter Creek?

For what is Portland noted? *Ans. It is the commercial metropolis of Maine;—has one of the best and deepest harbors on the Atlantic coast;—ranks among the principal ship-building cities of the Union.* Bangor? *Ans. A great lumber depot;—also engaged in ship-building and foreign commerce.* Bath? *Ans. Fourth ship-building city of the Union; surpassed only by New York, Boston and Philadelphia.* Saco? *Ans. For cotton manufactures.* Brunswick? *Ans. It is the seat of Bowdoin College.*

For what is Manchester noted? *Ans. For the extent of its cotton manufactures;—locomotives and other machinery, paper and woolens.* Portsmouth? *Ans. For its excellent harbor;—U. S. Navy Yard;—ship-building.* Dover—Great Falls? *Ans. For cotton goods.* Nashua? *Ans. For cotton and iron manufactures.* Hanover? *Ans. It is the seat of Dartmouth College.*

For what is Burlington noted? *Ans. For lake commerce and inland trade;—University of Vermont.* Rutland—Middlebury? *Ans. Great trade in marble from marble quarries in their vicinity. Middlebury College is at Middlebury.*

Through what States, and across what rivers would you travel by railroad from Portland to Montreal?

MAINE is noted for the great number of its lakes and bays. It has more good harbors than any other State.

The soil is various. The best lands are between the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers.

The great staple is lumber. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, cheese, fruits, wool and live stock.

The principal minerals are iron, limestone, granite, marble and slate.

Maine has considerable manufactures of cotton, woolen and leather. More ships are built in Maine than in any other State. Immense quantities of timber are cut and sawed.

The fisheries are valuable; principally cod and mackerel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, "the Granite State," is the most mountainous State in the Union.

The soil is not very fertile, except in the valleys of the rivers. The hills afford excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep.

The chief vegetable products are Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes.

The principal minerals are granite and iron.

Manufactures form the chief source of wealth.

In the cotton manufacture, New Hampshire is surpassed only by Massachusetts. Ship-building is an important branch of industry.

Many vessels are engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The commerce is small.

VERMONT ("green mountain") is named from the range that traverses the State.

The soil, in many parts, is very fertile. The mountainous districts are well adapted to the raising of horses, cattle and sheep.

The chief agricultural products are wool, live stock, maple sugar, butter, cheese, hay, bops, potatoes and grain.

The principal minerals are iron, marble, slate and granite.

Manufactures are few. Woolens are the chief product.

Commerce is carried on with the neighboring States and with Canada. The lumber trade forms a large part of the commerce with Canada.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Maine.—Lumber, fish, potatoes, lime, granite and ice.

New Hampshire.—Manufactured goods, live stock, lumber, wool and fish.

Vermont.—Live stock, lumber, wool and dairy products.

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